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We have a complete line of these and can furnish you with any kind of a doll you may want. Dressed or undressed, with kid or cloth bodies with blonde or china heads. We have also a large stock of china and bisque heads at half price.

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Dinner

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The confident feeling that your dinner table is perfectly correct in its appointments can be realized if you have a service of 1835 R. Wallace Silver Plate.

Mrs. Rorer's illustrated book, "How to Set the Table," is full of timely hints. You may have a copy if you call.

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SUGAR BEET FACTS

AMERICAN-GROWN SEED IS
THE MOST VALUABLE.

Efforts Being Made to Develop an American Variety, With Excellent Promise of Success—Important Government Experiments With Fertilizers—Work of Finding Remedies for and Prevention of Diseases—Sugar Beet at Its Best in Utah

The development of the sugar beet industry continues satisfactorily, says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his annual report. The bureau of plant industry is making an effort to improve the conditions affecting this crop in the matter of providing better seed, encouraging the use of fertilizers where fertilizers are likely to do good, studying the diseases with a view to discovering remedies for them, securing improvement in the matter of seed by the production of beets which will give seed of a single ball or germ, etc.

A little more than two years ago the department again took up the work of establishing sugar beet seed culture in the United States, and since that time work has been going on in four representative sections of this country. Strains of pedigree seed are being established in New York, Michigan, Utah and Washington state, while in Utah and Washington the industry is already assuming commercial importance.

In California also seed is being produced for local use. In Washington state 80,000 pounds of seed were produced in 1904, in Utah about 32,000 pounds and in California about 50,000 pounds—a total of 162,000 pounds. As rapidly as the department can bring home to all the sugar beet factories the conviction that American-grown seed is as good and often better than the imported, these quantities will be increased, and it is a question of but a few years when the entire 5,000,000 pounds used in the United States will be produced at home.

High Quality American-Grown Seed.
As to the quality, American-grown seed has produced beets testing as high as 24 per cent of sugar, while the average percentage in all beets tested from American-grown seed during 1903 was 15.8 per cent. The average percentage of sugar in all beets grown in the United States, as shown by the factory returns of their total extraction, is a little over 11 per cent. It will be remembered, too, that the American seed has the benefit of only two years of careful selection. The work of establishing a pedigree strain is slow, and years are required for the completion of such an undertaking; but the work is so far along that its success may be considered assured.

Two years ago the department imported all the sugar beet seed that was distributed for experimental purposes, while during the 1904 season 14,000 pounds of American-grown seed were distributed by the department to selected farmers for testing in comparison with imported seed furnished to them by the factories.

The reports on the stand secured, which is generally indicative of the yield, show that the American seed gave almost without exception a greater growth than the imported seed. In a number of instances those portions of fields which were sown with factory seed gave such a poor stand that they had either to be re-sown or abandoned while the portions sown with American-grown seed gave good stands and in no case required replanting. The factories during 1904 bought 34,500 pounds of American-grown seed, and a number of these factories are now negotiating with the American growers for contracts to supply the seed they need.

Special Fertilizer Work.
In the fertilizer work efforts have been made to determine the effect of different fertilizers on tonnage and sugar contents, and also their influence on various diseases. Investigations along this line were undertaken in six sugar beet states, seven brands of complete fertilizers being used, and in addition some separate experiments with the various ingredients used by themselves were made. The preliminary reports which have been received indicate that in many cases the effect of the fertilizers could be seen from the time of the germination of the beets. In a few cases the lines separating the fertilized from the unfertilized plots could be seen even at the beginning of the harvest.

A recent report from one of the experimenters states that in his work with nitrate of soda the beets from the untreated plots were worth \$5.20 per ton and yielded \$4.25 worth of beets per acre. On the adjacent plot, where 200 pounds of nitrate of soda were applied at the time of planting, the beets were worth \$5.20 per ton and yielded \$7.45, a difference of \$2.25 per acre in favor of the fertilization. The untreated beets tested 14.1 per cent sugar, while those fertilized tested 14.4 per cent.

Problems of Epidemics.
The serious epidemics which have affected the sugar beet, like the leaf spot disease of the east and the curly top of the west, have been investigated. Experiments on a large scale in different sections of the eastern beet area have shown that the leaf spot may be readily controlled by the application of Bordeaux mixture. This remedy has now come into general use.

In my last report attention was called to the efforts being made in the matter of developing sugar beet seeds with single germs. The single-germ seed would do much to diminish the labor of thinning. The bureau work in this field has been very satisfactory. Although the work has

been running for only two seasons, decided progress has been made, and the single-germ seeds that have been selected have been found much more vigorous than the multiple-germ balls. The selected strains grown this year show a decided tendency to the production of a larger number of single-germ balls than the parent beet from which the selection was started, the average being about 30 per cent. In one case, over 2000 single-germ balls were found on one beet. The work this year has been conducted in Utah and other sections where the sugar beet is at its best, and indicates that ultimately we shall in all probability be successful in the production of a beet having the desirable quality of producing a ball with only a single germ, that will substantially save hand thinning and avoid much expense in growing.

LOOKS LIKE HOME.

Manchuria Reminds Correspondent of Montana's Rolling Hills—Rich Soil and Good Climate.

This is distinctly a human country—a country of cornfields, beans and potatoes, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, goats and no freaks in tree-trunk, branch or foliage. But I can't get over seeing a Chinaman in a cornfield. It is always a shock. He doesn't seem to have any right there—somehow nobody does except a white man or a darkey. There are tumble-bugs in the dusty road and gray, flying grasshopper-like things that rise from the dust, flutter a few feet from the earth and drop back again, just as they do at home. And the dragon-flies—why, they are nothing in the world but the "snake doctors" that I used to throw stones at when I was a boy in the Bluegrass. The mountains are treeless and volcanic, but it's a human country, and I don't feel as far from home as I did in Japan. Montana hills around Ohio cornfields, only the corn is millet that grows 12 feet high. The people eat the top, they feed the blades to livestock and the stalk serves almost every purpose of bamboo and for fire wood as well. You can ride for hours between two solid walls of it and you wonder how there can be people enough in the scattering villages to plant and till, or even to eat it. A richer land I never saw. It looks as though it would feed both armies and yet there was no sign—no burned house, or robbed field or even a castoff bit of the soldier's equipment to show that an army had ever passed that way. One fact only spoke significantly of war. No woman—except a child or a crone—was ever visible. This struck me, when I recalled the trail of the Massachusetts volunteers from Siboney to Santiago and the thousands of women refugees straggling into Canby—as very remarkable. I suppose both Japanese and Russians are trying to keep the good will of the Chinaman, as well as of the rest of the world. I don't wonder that the Russians are fighting for that land, nor shall I wonder should the Japanese, if they win, try to keep it. But how it should belong to anybody but the Chinaman who has tilled it in peace and with no harm to anybody for thousands of years—I can't for the life of me see.—John Fox, Jr., in Scribner's.

Young Man—Say, you—remember the engagement ring I bought of you yesterday?

Jeweler—Yes. What's wrong with it?

Young Man—Nothing, but there's something wrong with the girl. Would you mind taking it back and give me collar buttons for it?

Goodley—Why don't you go to work?

Beggar—I am working. I'm a collector of rare coins.

Goodley—But a nickel is not a rare coin.

Beggar—It is to me.



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